

THE

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. X.

Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. B. v. 85.

VOL. V.

S A T U R D A Y, NOVEMBER 19, 1791.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in all different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Nearly ready for the press and will be published, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained,

BOLLAND'S ESSAY

10 In three parts.

I. Containing the contract of Creation and Redemption. Shewing that the fundamental doctrines of Calvin and Arminius joined together, compleatly forms the foundation or system of Universal Restoration, without the smallest diminution or addition.

II. The method and manner of the restoration of all to its original state of rectitude and innocence in which it was at first created, opening a plain and familiar light into the Prophet Ezekiel's visions and the Revelations.

III. The Apostolic mode, of Church Government, shewing the 2 Olive branches which thro' the two golden pipes empties the golden oil out of themselves; or the formation of the man Christ Jesus out of his members.

When the above is put to press, the terms will be made public.

READY

CASH

Will be given for two likely young negro men between the age of sixteen and twenty four—a good character of them will be required—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE; FOR

CASH

A Likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age—enquire of the printer.

Lexington Sept. 21, 1791.

J U S T ARRIVED,
10 And now Opening, by
TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH
In the new house opposite Mr. Collins's
Tavern, in Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD WARE & QUEEN'S WARE, which they dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange &c.

9 AL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Perry deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to make them known immediately, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

JOHN BRADFORD, Admir. Lexington, Sept. 15, 1791.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

M R. Edward Bullock has commenced Post Riding; He will leave Lexington and be at Bourbon Courthouse, on the 1st. and 15th. of every Month, at Boonborough the 2d. and 16th., at Madison Courthouse the 3d. and 17th., at Lincoln Courthouse the 4th. and 18th.; at Danville the 5th. and 19th., at Harrisburg the 6th. and 20th.; at Baird's Town the 7th. and 21st.; the 9th. and 23d. at Louisville, and from thence up Brashears's creek to Lexington; but the time he will be at any particular place between Louisville and Lexington, cannot yet be ascertained, but will be made public when known. Mr. Bullock is hereby authorized to receive any subscription money and receipt for the same, which shall be good against

JOHN BRADFORD:
Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lewis Craig's mill, a red Heifer, with some white under her belly, 2 years old, marked with a slit in each ear; Appraised to £ 1. 15.

John Tully.

July 4, 1791.

A NUMBER of horses the property of the United States, strayed from the different brigades and in almost every county in the state of Kentucky. The horses are branded US; Any persons advertising any such horses to Capt. Root, Sanders on Cane Run in Woodford county, shall have ample reward for doing so. Paid by

R. B. Benham,

Robt. Sanders.

August 21, 1791.

FIVE

DOLLARS

5 R P W A R D

S RAYED of stolen from the subscriber, living in Woodford county, a brown horse, about 14 hands & a half high, nine years old, not branded, a scar on his hip, occasioned by fire, and a scar on the top of his head, occasioned by the poll evil: Whoever delivers said horse to me shall have the above reward, Marquis Calmes.

October 20, 1791.

Charles Shepherd.

Oct. 21, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living two miles from Lexington, a red and white steer, about 4 years old, with the head mostly white, marked with a crop and undercrop in the left ear; Appraised to £ 1. 15.

Also a brindle steer, with some white spots, 3 years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear and crop off the left; Appraised to £ 1. 10.

Also a small red cow, 4 years old, crop and slit in the right ear; Appraised to £ 1. 10.

Moyses Bishop.

September 13, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, Kennedy's creek, a red steer 2 years old, marked with a half crop off the under side of the right ear and a crop in the left. Also a 2 year old heifer, black and white spotted, marked with 2 slits in each ear, and a small bit off the underside of the right; The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

Joseph Kennedy.

October 8, 1791.

ALL those who are indebted to, or have any demands against me, are desired to come and settle their respective accounts as soon as possible; As I am under obligation to start to the settlement on the 15th of next month.

SAMUEL AYRES.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Marbie creek, a red steer, with a little white under his belly, marked with a crop and swallow-tail in each ear, and underbelly in the left, about 3 years old; Appraised to £ 1. 5.

John Baker.

April 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the town fork of Elkhorn, a brown two year old heifer, with a white face and white on her belly, marked with something like a half crop in both ears; Appraised to £ 1. 10.

Kitty Miller.

June 14, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette, a straight Ox, about 14 years old, his back and belly white and his sides brindle, appears to be a little hump, marked with a crop in the right ear and a kind of a swallow-work in the left. Appraised to £ 2. 8.

James Patten.

July 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, about 2 miles from Shannon's mill, a red and white pied steer, 2 years old, pale, marked with a crop, and an undercrop and overcrop in the right ear, and a crop and undercrop in the left. Appraised to £ 1. 4.

George Harper.

October 15, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Woodford county, near the Courthouse, a Roah Mare, about three years old this spring, blind in the off eye, 13 hands and a half high, neither bucked nor branded. Appraised to £ 6.

John M Campbell.

May 3, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, a gray mare, and an iron gray colt, the mare thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder nearly thru the short dock, 12 or 13 years old; The colt a year old, 12 hands high; Appraised to £ 2, and the colt to £ 1. 4.

Christopher Wolff.

June 1791.

MR BRADFORD,

I Expect your pres' is much crowded, but when I tell you I am a woman, I hope the gentlemen will not be offended if you allow me room in your paper; Female curiosity led me to peruse some of your late papers where I have seen several pieces, which I suppose have been wrote by men of learning, some of them made me say as Fetus surely much learning hath made them mad, for they seem to allow that riches and learning gives wisdom. When I was a child I thought so too, but as I advanced in years I met with so many learned fools and empty gentlemen I found my error, and endeavoured to form my judgment by the dictates of reason; for twenty years past I have had frequent opportunities of conversing with men of different ranks, and as far as I am capable to judge I find most solid wisdom among those who live above poverty and yet below affluence, but Mr. A. B. C. seems to allow they have no time to spare for improvement, and the citizen endeavours to prove that farmers and mechanics at best can be nothing more than good ignorant men, for which he advances no other reason than his bare ipsi dixit (excuse a scrap of Latin for you must know I wish to be thought a woman of uncommon education, I have learned two or three short phrases to make use of on particular occasions, perhaps by this means I may blind the ignorant) But I would wish these gentlemen to recollect how the greater part of the wealthy and learned spend their time, and then think whether the farmer who can afford himself books and candles at night, and follows his farm in the day, has not a mind most free and fit for improvement.

Now a word to my female readers; if any of you have as many children as I have, you cannot help being alarmed at the tottering condition of our public affairs, lest they should be made slaves to avaricious rulers, who have long since had their hearts steeled to all the feelings of humanity, by beholding with unrelenting hearts the miserable situation of those unhappy victims, whom the unjust laws of our land suffers them to hold under the iron yoke of bondage—I hope a number of you have the happiness of being joined with men possessed of every qualification fit to govern their domestic state, distributing equal justice among their subjects, encouraging virtue and supressing every vice, who can reward without profusion and punish without cruelty.—And I make no doubt but others of you feel even in your families all the evils of despotism; now balance the two together and see how happy or unhappy our state is like to be! And if you have any care for poverty or desire that government should be carried on in such a manner that every virtue like tender plants may be nourished and

the noxious weeds of vice rooted out; use every method that your best thoughts can invent, to persuade your husbands to rouse up and quit themselves like men and not to suffer any set of men to fool them out of their natural privileges,

Let me now address myself to the men: if any will condescend to give me a hearing I wish you to remember I am not acting without precedent, was not Barak roued by Deborah to throw off the yoke of Jabin? and history affords many instances of great things being done by good women, and although I do not pretend to the wisdom or goodness of those ancient worthies, yet I hope I have as sincere a desire for the welfare of my country, permit me then to urge you in the warmest manner to be in earnest about a matter of so great moment, and it possible chuse such men to manage your public affars as you have reason to believe is themselves governed by the pure law of him who is the author of government; for his laws are equal and so ought ours to be.

Don't you know that the wicked walk; on every side when vile men are in high places; don't you see them waxing great by violence and lies---are not a number of our legislative and executive officers even those who are set for the punishment of evil doers and the praise of them that do well; I say are they not the very encouragers of pernicious vices --- are they not covetous, extortioners, profane swearers, Sabbath breakers, drunkards, gamblers and even boasting of their scenes of brutality.

Now how can you think a pure stream of government can flow from so corrupt a fountain. What is there to hinder any man of common sense that reads thinks and talks, to make himself acquainted with the rights of mankind and the art of government? plain reason equity & justice are and ever will be the proper pillars to support it.--- And now both male and female I heartily wish some of you would inform me by the way of the Prefs. whether you approve or disapprove of this piece.

THE MEDLAR.

November 3 1791.

Mr. BRADFORD.

UPON perusing some of your late papers, I met with some publications signed A. B. C. in which he attempts to ridicule and explode the very notion of Committees; and by his insinuations charges them with obstructing the free suffrage of the people at our annual elections; with forming Chimney Corner Conventions; and with a Minority endeavouring to impose the same upon the Majority &c. --- and then upon the foundation of those artful insinuations, and groundless suppositions he builds his arguments, of the dangerous consequence of Committees. But is not the gentleman rather premature in his conjectures respecting the intentions of committees? On what has he founded his suppositions? Are they the creatures of his own brain, as committees had not at that time so much as published their designs? Nor has he produced any instance in which they

have ever proved dangerous to the liberties of the people. If I should, upon Common Fame, alledge, that Mr. A. B. C. defrauded a number of men in one county, and stole a Horse in another, and then held forth to the people that he was consequently a very dangerous person; would he look upon this as sound Logic?

He further saith, "Whether these Committees can be most safely trusted, or a general convention composed of our wives and best men, regularly chosen under the direction of Law, I leave every individual to determine for him self."

Here he seems to signify, that wife men, or good men, cannot wife men being chosen at our Elections tho' is evident that those who are most liberal with their grog generally carries the election. But perhaps he may look upon wife men, good men, and rich men, as synonymous terms. If this is the case, he writes perfectly confident with himself; for the Rich is always able to produce the greatest quantity of Spirituous Liquors in order to bribe the electors and by this means to be elected. When we revolted from England, it was not the non-existence of Laws only, that induced our leaders to encourage Committees; They well knew that if Elections were carried on in the same manner they now are the Tories being generally the most wealthy, could be most liberal of Spirituous liquors; and by this means pull themselves into places of honor and profit. I am far from undervaluing Annual elections. I view it as a most inseparable privilege. But I lament to see it so amazingly corrupted; and I think it dangerous at this time, to risque our liberty and that of our posterity upon this rotten pillar only. I think it is calculated that us into a aristocratic government or establishing a government in the hands of a few wealthy men. I apprehend that our constitution ought to be confident with our bill of rights; and in this all the United States nearly agree; al so say that all power originates in the people, and all officers amenable to them. But what saith the actions of rich men? Actions speak louder than words; and notwithstanding this just declaration of the rights of mankind, "As our wealth gives us great influence, we will by indirect measures, wind the power chiefly into our own hands; we will order matters so that annual elections shall be held at one place in each county; and we will not let the suffrage of the people be taken by ballot, that we may influence them by fear, favor, or affection. And we know that though a majority of the people will not attend at so great a distance; yet we know that a great many will come out, and give their vote, for sake of a handsome treat. We will also plead for an upper house, and let this upper house though composed of comparatively a small number, be invested with the power of passing a negative on the bills passed by the lower house, consisting of fix to one. We know that though the lower house has the name of Legislators they are only Clerks to do our drudgery and prepare bills for us, which we can reject at our pleasure if they do not suit us, men of wealth. And by their indirect means, we will always keep the balance of power in our own hands."

If an upper House or senate, should have the power, each one of them of passing a negative on six times the number of the Assembly equally elected by the people as their Representatives; should not then the upper house, each one of them, be endowed with six times the wisdom and the honesty of each one in the lower house; and if they are possessed with such superior wisdom and virtue, certainly they may do the whole business themselves and prevent the expences arising to government, from an Assembly or lower house.

Mr. A. B. C. talks of assembling all the people in a large plain, in order to form a Constitution; and Common Sense says, were this method practicable it would be most just and safe for the people. But is there no medium between a confused democracy, and using artful measures in order to cast the government in the hands of a few rich men.

—I would wish to see a clause in our Constitution, providing that county committees duly elected by the people, might have a power of passing a negative upon the bills passed by the Assembly; and would not this be a more reformatory check in order to prevent hasty, unjust, and oppressive measures, than having the power of a negative invested in the hands of a few great men; and this would be consistent with our bill of rights, which ought to be strictly adhered to; For if the executive part of a Constitution, deviates from its bill of rights; it is as great an error, as for a Legislative body to deviate from their Constitution. Notwithstanding the greatness of this error, we find it practised in the Southern states, whose bill of rights say all men are born equally free; but the executive part say let the Negroes remain slaves. And shall the blacks and whites remain contented with a bare declaration of the rights of mankind, without ever seeing them put into execution. Thus old custom and the danger of novelty, is plead in favor of an upper house; and the present mode of election. The same arguments might have been used in favor of a continued subjection to England, and would have been as valid as in the present case.

(To be continued.)

Extracts from a treatise on the Rights of man lately published by the celebrated Mr. Paine.

"Hitherto we have spoken only of the natural rights of man. We have now to consider the civil rights of man, and to shew how the one originates out of the other. Man did not enter into society to become worse than he was before, nor to have less rights than he had before, but to have those rights better secured. His natural rights are the foundation of all his civil rights. But in order to pursue this distinction with more precision, it will be necessary to mark the different qualities of natural and civil rights.

"A few words will explain this. Natural rights are those which appertain to man in right of his existence. Of this kind are all the intellectual rights, or rights of the mind, and also all those rights of acting as an individual for his own comfort and happiness, which are not injurious to the natural rights of others.

"Civil rights are those which appertain to man in right of his being a member of society. Every civil right has for its foundation some natural right pre-existing in the individual, but to which his individual power is not, in all cases, sufficiently competent. Of this kind are all those which relate to security and protection.

"From this short view, it will be easy to distinguish between that class of natural rights which man retains after entering into society, and those which he throws into common stock as a member of society.

"The natural rights which he retains, are all those in which the power to execute is as perfect in the individual as the right itself. Among this class, as I before mentioned are all the intellectual rights, or rights of the mind; consequently religion is one of those rights. The natural rights which are not retained, are all those in which, though the right is perfect in the individual, the power to execute them is defective. *

"A man, by natural right, has a right to judge in his own cause; and so far as the right of the mind is concerned, he never surrenders it. But what avaleth it him to judge, if he has not power to redress? He therefore deposits this right in the common stock of society, and takes the arm of society, of which he is a part, in preference and in addition to his own. Society grants him nothing. Every man is a proprietor in society, and draws on the capital as a master of right.

"From these premises, two or three certain conclusions will follow.

"First that every civil right grows out of a natural right; or in

other words, is a natural right exchanged.

"Secondly, that civil power, properly considered as such, is made up of the aggregate of that class of the natural rights of man, which becomes defective in the individual in point of power, and answers not his purpose, but when collected to a focus, becomes competent to the purpose of every one."

"Thirdly, That the power produced by the aggregate of natural rights, imperfect in power in the individual, cannot be applied to invade the natural rights which remain in the individual, and in which the power to execute is as perfect as the right itself."

* * * * *

"To define what is meant by a constitution."

"A constitution is a thing antecedent to a government, and a government is only the creature of a constitution. The constitution of a country is not the act of its government, but of the people constituting a government. It is the body of elements, to which you can refer, and quote article by article; and which contains the principles on which the government shall be established, the manner in which it shall be organized, the powers it shall have, the mode of elections, the duration of parliaments, or by what other name such bodies may be called; the powers which the executive part of government shall have; and, in fine, every thing that relates to the complete organization of a civil government, and the principles on which it shall act, and by which it shall be bound. A constitution, therefore, is to a government, what the laws made afterwards by that government are to a court of judicature. The court of judicature does not make the laws, neither can it alter them; it only acts in conformity to the laws made; and the government is in like manner governed by the constitution."

* * * * *

Then speaking of the present National assembly of France, he says, "strictly speaking, it is the personal social compact. The members of it are the delegates of the nation in its original character; future assemblies will be the delegates of the nation in its organized character. The authority of the present assembly is different to what the authority of future assemblies will be. The authority of the present one is to form a constitution; the authority of future assemblies will be to legitimate according to the principles and forms prescribed in that constitution; and if experience should hereafter shew that alterations, amendments or additions are necessary, the constitution will point out the mode by which such things shall be done, and not leave it in the discretionary power of the future government."

"A government on the principles on which constitutional governments are established, cannot have the right of altering itself. If it had, it would be arbitrary. It might make itself what it pleased."

XXXXXX

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

P A R I S. July 8.

We learn, that the Avignon army still continue to commit great devastation in the country; they have destroyed the mill at Carpentras, burnt down some farms, and carried away a quantity of provisions destined for the town. The Carpentrasians, whom that army dared not to attack, but who wished to deliver their country from their depredations, endeavoring to draw them towards the walls of

their city, hoping they should be able to destroy or disperse them, for which purpose they made a sally, attacked the Avignon army in their entrenchments, and retired in good order. The army immediately approached the town, and battered it with red hot balls, but as they kept at a distance, the Carpentrasians used a whimsical stratagem to draw them nearer. They placed pots of tar upon the tops of the houses, to which they set fire and then set up such cries as made the Avignon army conclude the whole place was in flames, and the moment was come to carry it by storm. They accordingly approached, and the Carpentrasians began to fire, and it is said 600 were killed and wounded; the rest made the best of their way to their camp.

X

LEXINGTON, Nov 19

War Department, 29th September

1791. 76

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of your report of the 29th ultimo to major general St. Clair, which I have submitted to the President of the United States.

I have by this day's post instructed major general St. Clair, if he had not already performed that pleasing duty, to thank you in the name of the President, for the zeal, perseverance and good conduct, manifested by you in the command of the expedition, ---and for the humanity observed towards the prisoners whom you captured.---And also to thank the officers and privates of the volunteers, for their activity and bravery while under your command---and to express his hope, that you and they may enjoy in future entire peace, as a reward for your services.

Mr. Belli, was waiting to receive the muster rolls of your corps ---He has settled the accounts, and returns with the money for the amount.

I have the honor to be
With great respect, Sir,
You most obt,
Hum. Servant,
H. KNOX.
Brigadier General JAMES WILKINSON.)

Camo, 8 miles advanced of Fort Washington, Nov. 1, 1791.

SIR.

I have the honor to inclose to you a letter from the war office which came to my hand last night as did that also for General Scott, Henry Innis, and John Brown Esquires which I request you to take the trouble to transmit to them. By the same conveyance I am directed to present to you the thanks of the publick, in the name of the President of the United States, for the zeal, perseverance and good conduct manifested by you in the command of the expedition against L'Anguille, and for the humanity observed toward the prisoners, whom you captured, and also to thank the officers & privates of the volunteers for their activity and bravery while under your command.

This sir is a very pleasing task to me, and what I should have taken upon myself to do immediately on receiving your report had I not conceived it more honorable to you that it should be preceeded by the orders of the president, and more proper in me to wait for those orders than to undertake to guide the public mind. It is now sir that, with the greatest pleasure to my self, I thank you in the name of the President of the United States, for the zeal, perseverance and good conduct manifested by you in the command of the expedition against L'Anguille, and for the humanity observed towards the prisoners ---and I do in the same manner thank the officers & privates of the volunteers for their activity and bravery while under your command, and it is the ardent wish and hope of the president that those expeditions, calculated chiefly to procure relief from a savage enemy, and tranquillity to Kentucky, may be followed by their full effect, and that you and they may enjoy in future, entire peace as a reward for your services.

With very great regard,
I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant.
A. St. CLAIR, Maj. Gen.
Commanding the Troops
of the United States.
General Wilkinson.

Wanted by the subscribers,
BEEF Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot; Cash and Merchandise, will be given at any of their stores, either in this place, Danville, Baird's Town, Louisville, Madison Courthouse or Limestone.

They have now on hand at their different stores already mentioned, a neat assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for this country, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or the articles already mentioned.

ELLIO & WILLIAMS.
P. S. They also want a quantity of corn and tow linen.

Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

The subscriber has just opened a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, Well adapted to the season, amongst which are a number of calf skins, wax and black grain, with a number of boot legs, all which he will dispose of on low terms for cash at his store in Lexington, next door above the Market-house.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Two Dollars Reward
Strayed away from the subscriber, about the 6th of October last, a foaled colt, one year old last spring, with some white in his face, about 4 feet 6 inches high, well made, who ever takes up said colt and secures him so as the owner gets him again shall receive the above reward paid by me.

Samuel January.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon County, on Flat run a black mare, 13 1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, glas eyes, some saddle marks, 5 years old. Appraised to £4.
David Surreyn.

May 1791.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
And to be sold by
A N D R E W B R O W N,
And the principal Booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, price One Dollar and three quarters, the

L A W S

Of The

United States of America;
Collated with, and collected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress passed the 18th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitution, on, the Acts of the Three Sessions of the Fifth Congress, and the Treaties. To which is added, an APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

* * * This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter Esq. Providence, Rhode Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goldارد and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis Esq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South Carolina.

* * * The Printers of Newspapers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

S T O L E N

FROM the Garrison at Fort Washington on the night of the 26th ulto, the following horses, viz: two bay horses for the property of Col. Samuel Hodges, Quarter Master General, the one a bright bay, a natural trotter, about 9 years old, and nearly 15 hands high, without any brand or conspicuous natural mark—the other a dark bay, paces and trots alternately, mostly inclined to the former, 15 hands high, and eight years old, no brand or particular mark—Also one gray horse, the property of Col. Darke—One bay horse belonging to Capt. Strong, and one grey horse, the property of the United States, and branded either with a single C, or with a cannon mark on his shoulder. From some circumstances there is reason to conclude that they were stolen by White Villains, and that they are taken into some of the Kentucky settlements for sale.

Any person or persons apprehending the thief or thieves and securing them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive Twenty dollars, and an addition of Ten Dollars for every horse received and returned to the Garrison.

SAMUEL HODGDON, Q.M.G.
Fort Washington Oct. 6, 1791.

Two dollars reward,
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, a bay horse near fifteen hands high, branded IE, has a thin mane, and a large head; also a bay mare about fourteen hands high, her mane lies on the left side has no brand that I recollect, has the distemper and runs at the nose; Whoever takes up said creatures, and brings them to Mr. Taylor Tavern keeper in Lexington shall receive the above reward.

DAVID BLANCHARD.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

A SONG.

AT'S Plato why should man be vain
Since heavens heaven hath made
him great?
Why look with infant disdain
On those uncock'd with wealth or state
Can easily robes or beds of down,
With all the gowns that deck the fair
Can all the hours of a crown
Give health or ease the brow of care?

II.

The scepter'd king, the burden'd slave,
The humble and the haughty die;
The rich the poor the base the brave
In dust without distinction lie.
Go search the tombs where monarchs
reke.

Who once the noblest titles wore;
Their wealth and glory what a jest
And all their honors are no more.

III.

So flies the meteor through the skies
And spreads abroad a gilded train
When 'tis gone its beauty dies
And sinks to common air again.
But friendship never can expire
Its sweet impressions must remain
And virtue's everlasting fire
Shall never warm the breast in vain.

Extracts from the Journals of a Convention, begun and held for the district of Kentucky, at the Courthouse in Danville, in the County of Mercer, on Monday the 26th day of July 1790.

RESOLVED Therefore that in the month of December 1791 on the respective court days of the counties with the said districts and at the respective places of holding courts therein, Representatives to continue in appointment for seven months shall be elected by the female inhabitants of each county above the age of twenty one years; in like manner as the delegates to this present convention have been elected in the proportions following. In the county of Jefferson shall be elected five Representatives. In the County of Nelson five Representatives. In the county of Mercer five representatives. In the County of Lincoln five representatives. In the county of Madison five Representatives. In the County of Fayette five Representatives. In the County of Woodford five Representatives. In the County of Bourbon five Representatives. And in the County Marion five Representatives. Provided that no person shall vote in any county except that in which he resides, and that no person shall be capable of being elected unless he has been a resident within the said district at least one year. Each of the Officers holding such elections shall continue the same from day to day, passing over Sunday, for five days including the first day, and shall cause this resolution to be read each day immediately preceding the opening of the election, at the door of the Courthouse or other convenient place. Each of the officers shall deliver to each duly elected a Representative, certificate of his election, and shall transmit a general return to the Clerk of the Supreme Court to be him laid before the Convention. For every neglect of any of the duties hereby enjoined on such officers, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt by any person suing for the same. The said Convention shall be held at Danville on the first Monday in April; and shall proceed after choosing a President and other proper officers and settling the proper rules of proceeding, to frame and establish a constitution from of Government, and also to declare what laws shall remain in force, until altered or abro-

gated by Legislative Authority acting under the Constitution so to be fram'd and established. Provided however, that five members assembled, shall be a full but number to adjourn from day to day, and issue writs for holding vacancies which may happen from deaths, resignations refusals to act. Provided also that in case of the absence death resignation or refusal to act of any of the Officers appointed by this resolution to hold the said elections; any Magistrate who shall chuse to act in any County where such absence, death, resignation or refusal to act shall happen, may proceed to hold such election under the same rules as such Officer should or might have held it.

A list of Letters in this Office.

A Benjamin Archer.

B John Bowen. Mary Birch. Dr. Deborah Burnet 2.

C Captain Thomas Clay. Charles Cissi. Mercer. Capt. George Caldwell. Mercer.

D James Densford Fayette. Margaret Duncan.

E Elizabeth Ellis.

F William Gray. David Graves Fay-ette.

G William Hopkins. John Henderson. Lincoln. Enoch or Web Hayden. E. Hasill Fayette. Andrew Higgs Fay-ette.

H Capt. James Kenny Bonobon. Mo- fes Redy. Millie Kundi.

I Robert Lockhart. Miami. Stephen G. Lester. Fayette. Levi Lee.

J John McFerri. Archibald Mar- shall. Bourbon. Andrew McCalla Fayette. Col. Gabriel Madison.

K William Neal.

L Nathaniel Parish. Bourbou. Robt. Poor. Mercer 2. Sarah Poor Gano. Philip Phillips. John Porter.

M John Quin.

N James Richie. Fayette. Edmund Ri- tardon. Thomas Ray.

O James Scott. John Sleer. Lincoln. Thomas Sullenger. Woodford. Jo- suah Stevens. Richard Stevens. Robert Stubbs. Samuel Scott. Mercer.

P James Thoma. Fayette. Bennett Taber. May's Lick. Kenneth Thompson 2. Howel Faunce. David Til- lous. Mercer.

Q Joseph Undine. Nelson 2. Jos- Vance. Woodford. 2 Edmund Vaughn. 2. Lorenzo Verbae.

R William Walton. Robert Wallace, Fayette. Peter Willton. Malcolm Worley. James Walker. Henry Wal- ker. Ben. Wahs. James Watkins. James Wallace. Fayette. Jacob Woodward. Benjamin Dod Wheeler.

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A large company is expected to meet at the Crab orchard on the 1st of December, in order to start early next morning through the wilderness.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of land with- in the forks of Licking, at or near a place known by the name of the log pond within four miles of Bourbon court house. The title of which has been adjudged to Parmenae Briscoe by the Supreme Court of the District of Kentucky—Also six hundred acres on the waters of Eagle creek, by an adjudication as aforesaid—Negroes, horned cattle, sheep or good horses will be received in payment, but a Special Warrant on the title will only be given.

X James Twymann,
Attorney in fact for
Pergennes Briscoe.
Woodford, O. 16, 1791. £3 3*w*

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER.

4 SMITH's business.

A ACTIVE lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.

CHARLES WHITE:

I Wish to contract for a con- siderable quantity of Barley to be delivered to me in Lexington, next fall Spring Barley would be preferred.

50 Also a quantity of well cu- dled Hops.

PEYTON SHORT.

April 13, 1791.

6 Two Dollars reward,

STATED from the subscriber, liv- ing near Lexington, about the 1st of July last, a small roan horse, 8 or 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder W. and bratock II has a blaze in his face, all his feet white and is jink in the Crest; had on a good bit fastened with a black leather strap: Whoever brings said horse to Mrs. M'Connell's Mill, shall have the above reward paid by

Isaac Wilson.

In the presence of 3

WAR DEPARTMENT

May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums so which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loan within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following voucher, &c. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person professing the same is in fact as invalid, and ac- claiming the sum to which at such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

"A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the State of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and country of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in."

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

"A. B. of county of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of malignant attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States; from the fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and ending the fourth of September of the same year. Signed and sealed"

Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me—"

Applications of executors and admis- trators must be accompanied with legal evidence of the respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

FOR SALE

SEVEN hundred acres of land, bind- ing on Licking on the lower side, below the mouth of Buck lime creek. Also a cov- ering house, known by the name of

7 G R A N B Y;

Not long since imported into this district, perhaps not inferior in blood or swiftness to any horse thereto.

ROBERT TODD;

Da. 31, 1791.

8 On the 10th of decemb r 1. a large company will start from the Crab orchard, to go through the wilderness

9 In Lexington, an ENGLISH

SCHOOL

Is kept under the care of TRUSTEES

10 WHERE reading, writing and A rittemetic, are taught in the most approved methods; Merchant's Ac- counts, Surveying, navigation, &c. may be taught in said school if required by

Thomas Steele.

11 NB his night school has commenced the 7th of this instant 11 Mo today 1791.

Isaac Wilson

[The Printers of the respective States are requested to publish the above in their respective newspapers, for the space of two Months.]

24 A PERSON who understands the Rope making business may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

12 I WISH to lease for the term of one year, the Distillery and adjoining plantation, late the property of Mr. John Craig on Clear creek, Woodford County, altho the Mill on the plantation wherein the said Craig now resides—possession of the distillery to be given on the first day of September next of the adjoining plantation and Mill of or say aid on the first day of January following or earlier, with the consent of Mr. John Craig.—For terms apply to Mr. William Morton, Merchant, in Lexington.

PEYTON SHORT.

June 19, 1791.

FOR SALE

13 A LOT on the Seminary land, con- taining one hundred and forty acres, for which the Trustees will give a lease; For terms apply to Mr. John Bryan near the premises, or the sub- ject.

Isaac Wilson